

# SUFFRAGISTS IN ALL RANKS

THE CRY "VOTES FOR WOMEN" HEARD ON ALL SIDES.

Operative Artists and Actors, Scholars and Clergymen Working Together for the Cause—Some Well Known Educators Among the More Recent Recruits.

Mrs. Nordica, Mrs. Lipkowska, Mrs. Gardner Clarke Bartlett, Mrs. Emma Roderick, Mrs. Bondi, wife of the Italian tenor—these are a few, just a few, names that may be gleaned from the roll of musical artists who are active woman suffragists.

There was, and not so very long ago either, when the new woman as popularly conceived, the much scoffed at suffragist, would have been considered as at the furthestmost pole from the prima donna; but the last few years have wrought a change in this respect. There is at present no profession or calling to which the suffragists cannot point and with pardonable pride point out coworkers in its ranks.

Mrs. Nordica, who is a member of the Equal Franchise League, of which Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is president, believes that even militant methods should not be despised if they prove themselves a means to the end.

"We are bound to call attention to what we term our grievances," she says. "It is all very well for those in power to keep on their way ignoring. We will have to draw attention to ourselves, and if we are to be heard, if we are to be treated as individuals with rights, why, we have to make ourselves obnoxious perhaps."

"People oftentimes have to be made to take notice. The Salvation Army has been ridiculed and the Church of England laughed it to scorn when it asked to be taken in; but to-day the Salvation Army is a power for good among conditions which no church can hope to reach. The churches may despise its methods, but it does its work nevertheless."

"I believe I believe that equal rights are a power for good. Woman, a creature who is entrusted with the bringing up of souls at their most critical and formative period, should certainly be accredited with judgment enough to act as an individual. If I commit a misdemeanor or a crime I have got to answer just the same as a man; if I have the responsibilities I want the citizenship."

"But what do you think in regard to the objection that it is primarily in opposition to woman's nature to go out into the world thus?" the singer was asked.

"What is it that unsexes me because I want to know what taxes I should or should not pay?" she demanded indignantly. "The ambition, the industry, the asceticism, all of which go to the building up of fame and fortune, and that indefinable something which spurs on a man, it is equally strong, I know, when it spurs on a woman. So when it is accomplished, she must have the same feeling that a man would have. Yet there are those who think she should have no voice as to the laws made to govern that property or to tax it."

"Of course, an independent woman feels it most tremendously, but the conditions are as unjust for the dependent woman. She has the duties of the house, while the man goes out to provide. Would he exchange with her? No, indeed! Yet he keeps her dependent. He says she must be dependent and he must dole out because he earns the money. It is not a fair game. Women are not treated as individuals."

"Any woman who feels that she must acquaint herself with what things mean, with the fact for or against which she is going to be called on to cast her vote, that woman, I contend, is far better equipped to bring up her boys and girls than the woman who is held under."

"If it is considered a degrading thing for women to go to the polls to vote, if the polls where our men go to make the laws of the country are such debased, wretched places to be seen in, it surely is about time some one took a hand to lift the polls out of the Slog of Despond."

"Your wife may go to market, but she must never, never go to the polls. She may stay at home and battle with the untruly gas man or plumber, but she must not go to that public institution."

"I should like to ask why, if the anti-suffragists do not want any more than they already have, they do not stay at home and take care of it? Why are they out before the world, leaving their firesides? Any lady who does not care to flaunt herself, as it were, has only to stay at home and keep quiet."

"As conditions are every man is a power, he has his vote. No immigrant is so poor or mean to be looked out for immediately upon his arrival. The day is coming when the poor man's wife will get her turn, too, upon Thanksgiving Day. She will have something. We women may not try for purer politics than men have manifested through the ages, but we think we will. We think we will!"

"Equality, equality of rights, individuality, is my motto, and each will continue to find his or her parts. We cannot find a substitute for our destiny."

Mrs. Lipkowska, the Russian prima donna who came over to join the Metropolitan company this season, won fame as an eloquent and convincing speaker for the equal suffrage movement in her own country. Her popularity is so great

in St. Petersburg that it has been said of her that if women ever attain suffrage Mrs. Lipkowska will be the first woman member of the Duma.

"I was first interested," said the Russian singer, "in St. Petersburg in the woman suffrage movement through the students of the university, for whom I used to sing. Thus I came to know their ideas and hopes."

Mrs. Lipkowska, though she has spoken often in her own country, has only spoken in halls and salons. She is much impressed by the street corner, soap box method she has seen employed here, and says that she will pass news of it on home.

"The musical ranks do not have it all their own way with distinguished names sympathetic with the cause. Forbes-Robertson, Julia Marlowe, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Fiske, Amelia Bingham, suffragists

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PROFESSOR W. P. TRENT.

Prof. Frances Squire Potter of the English chair of the University of Minnesota recently gave up her work there and came to New York to engage in the active work of the national organization.

"The present agitation differs from all those previous," says Prof. Dewey of Columbia, "in that it is now for the first time a general movement. Heretofore it has been a middle class movement, so to speak. Now for the first time also the movement is working simultaneously and cooperatively in several countries."

"Social conditions have so changed, the condition of women has so changed, that to give suffrage to women is the only possible outcome. Along all other avenues, educational, industrial and professional in the various forms, women may now go."

"All history shows that political enfranchisement must be the ultimate result. Formerly political questions did not concern women, but women enter into the politics of to-day necessarily, for to-day's politics are social and industrial rather than purely governmental and international."

"Anti-suffrage seems after all to be largely inertia and apathy. The story which tells of Senator Daniel saying he knew no intelligent answer to the suffrage question, yet he would rather see his wife go to the grave than to the polls, is a fairly good example of the anti-suffrage position. The Massachusetts 'anties' when they organized adopted resolutions to the effect that since the organization of women should be discouraged they organized themselves to oppose the movement. Of course there can be no logical argument on the anti-suffrage side."

"Political history shows the growth of democracy and the enfranchisement of one class after another. We now have universal manhood suffrage; only women are treated as a class without the privilege. All ethical and political arguments point to the enfranchisement of women. The arguments of men against woman suffrage are against democracy—only an oligarchical or aristocratic form of government could consistently oppose it."

"From the specific point of view of an educator I should say that a great injustice is done in encouraging women to seek a higher education and then arbitrarily shutting them out from political and public activities; they will not get proper consideration until they get the suffrage. Furthermore, since teaching is largely in the hands of women, teaching is largely in the hands of women, they should have experience in public affairs. At present the education of the majority of teachers is arbitrarily narrowed, thus preventing the best results for their pupils, our future citizens."

"I am one of the oldest woman suffragists

Mrs. Lydia Lipkowska.

for several years. Dorothy Donnelly, the original *Candida*; Henrietta Crookman, who announces herself unequivocally in favor of suffrage; Alice Fisher, the leading woman in the production of "The Fourth Estate," who at her own benefit performance gave a talk on equal suffrage between acts; Alice Johnson of the "Man from Home" company, and almost the most zealous of all, Mary Shaw, who took the leading part in "Votes for Women" when it was produced—these are a few but only a few of the names of people in the theatrical profession who are avowedly for equal suffrage.

"I am an advocate of woman suffrage by inheritance," says Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the English actor. "I can hardly help being a suffragist because I was brought up that way."

"Why, in my country, and I have no doubt conditions are as bad in your own, no woman has any legal interest in her child unless it is an illegitimate child. It can hardly be called justice which would put a premium upon that sort of thing."

"Woman," he continues, "is universally conceded to be a controlling force in the history of mankind. History shows the power of woman, through her training of the child, through indirect methods of power. How much better it would be to give her general recognition and to treat her power as equal."

"The day is coming, it is nearly here, when success is ours in England, and it looks as though the climactic moment were almost at hand here in America also."

John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University and chairman of the executive committee of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the State

of New York, heads a long and formidable list of educators who have more or less lately taken up the cause actively.

Prof. W. P. Trent, English, of Columbia University; Prof. James H. Robinson, history, Columbia University; Prof. Vladimir Simkovich, sociology, Barnard College; Mrs. Herbert Parsons, formerly professor of sociology, Columbia University; Dean Ashley of the New York University law school; Prof. Herbert E. Mills, English, Vassar; Prof. Abby Leach, Greek, Vassar; Prof. Owen, mathematics, Cornell; Prof. Schmidt, Semitic languages, who writes pamphlets for the cause, Cornell; Prof. E. W. Schoder, hydraulics, Cornell; Prof. Pope, German, Cornell; President Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr; Prof. Emily Hutchinson, economics, Mount Holyoke; Prof. W. I. Thomas, sociology, University of Chicago; President Sturgeson of Hobart College; Prof. L. Pound, English, University of Nebraska; Prof. William H. Carruth, German, University of Kansas; Prof. E. Galloo, French, University of Kansas; Prof. A. Corbin, German, Prof. Ida Hyde, physiology, University of Kansas; Sophonisba Breckenridge, assistant dean, University of Chicago; Miss Loomis, head of Sage College, Cornell; Prof. Emma Perkins, Greek, Western Reserve University; President Sabin of Milwaukee-Downer College; Prof. Gwendolen Willis, Greek, Milwaukee-Downer; Mrs. C. S. Woodward, adviser of women, University of Wisconsin; President M. E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke; Frances W. Moilan, Berkeley, California; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Boston; Prof. Mary W. Collins, philosophy, Bryn Mawr; Prof. L. M. Salmon, history, Vassar; Prof. Wolf, economics, Oberlin. Such is the list of educator-suffragists and it is by no means complete.

main portion of the book is devoted to descriptions of the fashions and to catalogue purposes.

"The exhibition methods of the Japanese department stores are also of recent origin. In the old Japanese stores goods were kept in shelves or cupboards along the walls and no display of goods could be seen either from the outside or inside of the store. Now, the counter system, the showcase and also the window display are in full force."

"The Japanese have adopted the American window dressing system and in some cases they have gone even further. Particularly is this true in cases where the windows are a few feet back from the sidewalk. This space is then used as a garden for beautiful flowers which grow up as high as the sills of the windows and therefore do not obscure them, but add to the beauty of the entire exhibit."

Detective's Queer Error.

From the London Daily Mail.

An incident which proved humiliating to a Russian detective occurred in one of the principal squares of Copenhagen. A distinguished looking foreigner went up to a policeman, and pointing to a man who was crossing the square said: "Kindly arrest that man. I am a Russian detective and I have tracked him from St. Petersburg. He is a murderer, and I have a warrant for his arrest in my pocket. The policeman took both men to the police station, despite the protests of the second man."

There it was ascertained that he too was a Russian detective who was in Copenhagen on a detective mission. He was the safety of the Empress Marie. Before catching his colleague the first detective, who had been shown on the wrong track in an unexplained fashion, had traced him from Helsinki to Stockholm and thence to Denmark.



Mrs. Nordica.

in the country," says W. P. Trent, professor of English in Columbia University. "I became a convert when I was about 18 years old from reading Mill's 'Essay on Liberty' and 'Subjection of Woman.' I am at present only the product of my early reading, as I have had no chance to investigate recently. For five years I have been completely engaged in research into the eighteenth century literature, and the next five years seem to be as completely engaged."

"However, my early impressions on the necessity of liberty in such matters still firmly hold. I hear my colleagues discuss woman's education and the problems it raises."

"In short, it seems to me that the arguments used against woman suffrage are in line with those used in favor of the institution of slavery, and the opposition is likely to go the same way when the whole people devote attention to the subject. So the anti-suffragists would seem to be fighting for a losing cause."

"From the study of history we see this 'anti' type of argument always losing against the abolition of slavery, against the proposal to abolish duelling. Even in the case of witchcraft strong arguments were once in its favor, but suddenly, almost silently, when the people finally focussed attention upon the matter, they went over to the other side."

"On the whole, there is more pure assumption on the anti side than on the pro, and yet I'll admit that the suffragists assume more than is at all likely to come about. I have no doubt we shall still be erring and peccable men and women," says Prof. Trent with a smile. "When we get equal suffrage, but we shall have more of logic and justice."

"There is no other hope for men," says William Dean Howells, "but in the help of women. Everything in the movement to give women the suffrage appeals to my reverence and sense of justice."

"There are only two ways to settle it," says Edwin E. Slosson of the Independent. "One is 'Back to the harem!' The other is equal opportunities and responsibilities and equal rewards to the individuals who deserve them."

"To-day should be a time of education," says Dr. Percy S. Grant. "Leagues for the political education of women similar to that in New York should be established in every city. Women, I believe, will ultimately share the ballot with men."

Max Eastman, Robert Erskine Ely, Charles E. Burlingham, former president of the Board of Education; Henry Galbraith Ward, Simon Flexner, Clarence Lexow, Florence Kelley and Prof. Charles Beard are a few others of widely varied pursuits who are actively engaged in the cause.

trade as a whole, mineral oils showed a gain of over 100,000,000 gallons in sales to foreign countries and a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 in value.

Growth of Oil Business.

From the Voter.

More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of mineral oil has been exported from the United States since that product began to be an article of exportation, less than a half century ago. It is one of the few articles of staple production in the United States whose sales abroad in the fiscal year 1909 showed an increase over those of the preceding year. A statement just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the year which ended June 30 last, a year of declining exports in our

# COW AT THE SUMMER HOME

STORY OF A REVOLT AGAINST A SUBURBAN DAIRYMAN.

One Family's Experience in Providing Its Own Milk—A Saving in Cost Effected—Care of the Cow Not Difficult—Hints Others May Follow to Advantage.

"By keeping my own cow I manage to save from \$20 to \$25 during the summer season," a New York woman who spends the summer in a suburban town told the reporter. "I have a family of nine which includes two small children and three servants, so you see our milk bill is always an item to be considered. Besides the expense there was, until we bought our own cow, always the uncertainty of getting it regularly. It was because of this uncertainty one summer that my husband finally decided to try keeping a cow."

"The dairyman, grocer and butcher all told him that the expense would be three times as great as buying his own milk. Besides the trouble of caring for the cow and the danger of having her die on our hands, but my husband having made up his mind persevered."

"From the advertising columns of the local paper we learned of a farmer with a young milk cow for sale. This proved to be a graded Jersey. The farmer said he needed the money to pay a doctor's bill or he would not sell her. She was guaranteed to give twelve quarts of milk a day, of a gentle disposition and a good eater. After having her inspected by an expert from the city who charged my husband \$2 and expense for the trip, my husband bought her for \$100. The understanding was that the calf was to be bought back by the farmer at the end of six weeks for \$10."

"It was an exciting time when this cow arrived at her new home. She was put in a stall in the stable on the back of our lot and the cook to whom I was paying \$2 a month extra because she could milk seemed eager to care for her. Every thing went well for the first few days, then the yield of milk fell off more than half."

"It was just at this time that the six weeks expired and the farmer came over to get his cow. Of course my husband was indignant about the yield of milk having fallen off in such a short time and told the farmer so. The old man very quickly offered to buy the cow back at the same price or he would guarantee that she could be brought back to her old yield of milk if my husband or our daughter, who was then a sixteen-year-old girl, would do the milking. My daughter, jumped at the farmer's offer and took a lesson that afternoon."

"We had to get rid of our cook because we found out that she had planned with the dairyman to force us to sell the cow and go back to buying milk. Within less than two weeks after my daughter began to milk the cow was giving thirteen quarts a day of the richest milk. I had over \$100. The child enjoyed her duties, and her father to make sure that no hay came to her was not only present at milking time but gradually began to get his cow. Of course my husband was indignant about the yield of milk having fallen off in such a short time and told the farmer so. The old man very quickly offered to buy the cow back at the same price or he would guarantee that she could be brought back to her old yield of milk if my husband or our daughter, who was then a sixteen-year-old girl, would do the milking. My daughter, jumped at the farmer's offer and took a lesson that afternoon."

"When the time came for moving back to town of course there could be no question of the cow. She was sold to a dairyman, but the children were all as much interested in getting her a comfortable home for the winter as if she had been a member of the family. The professor of mathematics at Wellesley College, Miss Hathaway, is a Wellesley graduate of 1897 and is on a year's leave of absence. Dr. Vivien is also a Wellesley graduate and of the class of 1894."

Mrs. A. A. Coblmeier is the only woman deputy sheriff in Illinois. With the assistance of Miss Genevieve Verner, a deputy circuit court clerk, she recently served a writ of habeas corpus in the city of St. Louis. Miss Verner was awakened and called from her home to prepare the papers, and the Sheriff being out of the city his chief deputy, his wife was sought at a social gathering. Without waiting to change her dress she served the papers at 1 in the morning."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of the executive board of the National Woman Suffrage Association has written to Speaker Cannon and Senator Burrows that the national association is not at all pleased with the treatment it has hitherto received when arguing for equal suffrage at the National Divorce Congress which was called by President Taft to meet in Washington.

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Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided at the meeting of women ministers recently held in Boston for the purpose of reorganizing the Women's Ministerial Conference which came into existence in 1882. Speaking of the usefulness of women as ministers Mrs. Howe gave some of her own experiences when she preached in Santo Domingo, Joppa and other far away places. She expressed the belief that women ministers would find a special call among women in prisons. Besides Mrs. Howe there were present the Rev. Myra C. Hoyt, minister of the Wales Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Mrs. L. L. Leavitt, of Boston; the Rev. Adelaide C. Claffin of Cambridge; the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Sudbury and the Rev. Eliza M. Abbott of Melrose, representing the Unitarians.

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# UP TO DATE STORE IN JAPAN.

It Has Even an Advertising Manager to Describe Its Attractions.

Now the department store, with its bargain sales, its rest room, its store magazine and various other of its peculiarly American manifestations, has appeared in Japan. It is run, moreover, by the Japanese themselves.

S. Hamada, described as the advertising manager of Japan's greatest department store, tells with pride how he is leading his little countrywoman into temptation at Mitsukoshi's. He says that by way of opening the ball of progress here are his own words.

"Mitsukoshi's," he says in *System*, "ran a full page advertisement in all of the more than 400 daily newspapers in Japan announcing its change from a dry goods store to a department store."

"This form of advertising has been used ever since, not only in Mitsukoshi's but in other dry goods and department stores of Japan; and many manufacturers and distributors of household products are also advertising directly to the consumer. The principal goods so advertised are toilet articles, medicines, boxes and magazines."

"Up to this time there was, of course, advertising, but it was of a crude sort. Signs and posters were used. Advertising novelties, such as umbrellas, with the name of the advertiser in large letters on the cover, were especially popular. Some kinds of circulars were employed."

"Now the principal mediums of advertising are the newspapers. The newspaper rates can be judged from one example. In the largest daily paper in Tokyo, which has a circulation of about 200,000, the advertising rates are 25 cents a line or \$250 a page."

"Mitsukoshi's store carries advertisements in nearly all of the newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka. The advertisements themselves, the copy, the announcement matter, the publicity methods, are very similar to those of department stores in America. Illustrations are not used to the great extent that they are in America, but they quite often appear. The one price policy is emphasized by frequent printing of prices. Rather than taking a large space to present all lines of goods, many advertisements are confined to one article."

"Much more than in America perhaps Mitsukoshi's uses posters. This form of publicity has been fairly well developed in Japan and is used extensively by all advertisers. Mitsukoshi's not only uses posters on regular display space, but it uses large posters over its entrance to make daily announcements. These announcements do not necessarily refer to articles advertised at the time of the visit of William H. Taft, United States Secretary of War, to Tokyo, for instance, this bulletin board over Mitsukoshi's contains an announcement of welcome. One phase of the advertising in this store is, I believe, peculiar to a Japanese store, and that is the publication of a monthly magazine, called *Mitsukoshi's Fashion Journal*. This magazine is of the same size as the standard American magazines. It contains photographs of the latest fashions, including portraits of men of the hour, descriptive articles. But of course the

# SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH.

Organized Cheering and Cheer Leading Here Novelties for Foreigners.

"There is probably no one thing that so surprises British visitors to our college football games and boat races," said the one time variety athlete, "as the organized cheering and the poses and antics of the cheer leaders. At a British meet polite handclapping is about the strongest indication of approval of any performance and the cheering at the football games is just that sort of any man might give vent to if something stirred him."

"The cheer leader is a product that astounds many Americans not a little, and therefore the surprise of the British visitor to it something stirred him. Of two or three young men, out in front of a stand, waving megaphones, whirling arms about and twisting from side to side to give the time to the cheering, folks certainly is out of the ordinary. 'Quite business,' is the British comment, and the cheering does seem to lack spontaneity."

Growth of Oil Business.

From the Voter.

More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of mineral oil has been exported from the United States since that product began to be an article of exportation, less than a half century ago. It is one of the few articles of staple production in the United States whose sales abroad in the fiscal year 1909 showed an increase over those of the preceding year. A statement just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the year which ended June 30 last, a year of declining exports in our

trade as a whole, mineral oils showed a gain of over 100,000,000 gallons in sales to foreign countries and a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 in value.

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